

Daily Bulletin Weekly Summary

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THE DAILY BULLETIN Weekly Summary

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10 ".....	5 50	11 00	16 50	22 00	33 00	55 00
11 ".....	6 00	12 00	18 00	24 00	36 00	60 00
12 ".....	6 50	13 00	19 50	26 00	39 00	65 00
13 ".....	7 00	14 00	21 00	28 00	42 00	70 00
14 ".....	7 50	15 00	22 50	30 00	45 00	75 00
15 ".....	8 00	16 00	24 00	32 00	48 00	80 00
16 ".....	8 50	17 00	25 50	34 00	51 00	85 00
17 ".....	9 00	18 00	27 00	36 00	54 00	90 00
18 ".....	9 50	19 00	28 50	38 00	57 00	95 00
19 ".....	10 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

THE KOLOA EPIDEMIC.

We learn that the epidemic of typhoid fever at Koloa, Kauai, is thus far, with one recent exception, confined to employees of the Koloa plantation, and that most of those cases are among the Japanese. The latter are attended by their officially appointed medical adviser, who is a highly educated Japanese physician. The cause of the epidemic is ascribed to impure drinking water, and noxious exhalations from the water which is drained from a marsh into the village stream. It has been one object of the recent visit to Honolulu by the Koloa Government physician to confer with the Board of Health upon the proper course to be taken to remove this cause of disease. The President of the Board goes to Koloa by the Mikahala this evening, to investigate the matter.

The fact that the present government doctor at Koloa, after having been dismissed by Mr. Gibson for political reasons, continued for three years to perform the duties of that position, without pay, and to supply the poor medicines at his own expense, ought to entitle him to a three weeks' vacation, especially if he shall thereby aid in obtaining for Koloa relief from the serious danger from polluted drinking water.

FAST RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

Keen competition between rival railway companies in England has of late been increasing the rate of speed as well as reducing fares and freights. Two of the great companies, the London and the North-Western, are now making the journey between London and Edinburgh, 400 miles, in less than eight hours. During a great portion of the way the trains travel more than a mile a minute. At one part of the journey the trains run 128 miles without a stoppage. This is said to be the fastest run in the world. Another company, the Great Northern, is making preparations to beat the other companies named, and still shorten the time between London and Edinburgh. We shall be satisfied with a train that will run down to Pearl River at a very much less rate of speed.

IT IS THERE ALL THE SAME.

The "Advertiser" is still troubled about that consideration of veto matter. It cannot find the record in the BULLETIN. The record is there all the same. The invitation previously given to the misinforming informant is hereby extended to the "Advertiser" writer, to call at this office, and we shall be glad to show a copy of the BULLETIN containing an outline of the Legislative proceedings relative to the King's veto message, with the final result. The "Advertiser's" stubborn adherence to the false accusation of its "snarling" informant, "is natural to the unpleasant position it occupies, but does not alter the facts in the case."

The "Advertiser" writer, possibly the same person as the "informant," is also distressed about the fact—which is a fact—that the BULLETIN did not make "a line of editorial comment" on the veto alluded to and the nullification of it. There were other vetoes and nullifications, and a veto without a nullification, as well as many other matters con-

nected with the Legislative Session, in reference to which the BULLETIN published no editorial comments. The reasons were various—sometimes want of space, sometimes want of time, sometimes physical indisposition of the editor, and sometimes lack of inclination; but never from sinister motives as the "Advertiser" insinuates in its queries. We should be obliged if, instead of such insinuations, our contemporary would manfully state its charges, or make its "editorial comments" on the insinuated "motives" in plain and unequivocal language.

JAPS' BEHAVIOR.

The "Shanghai Mercury" of July 30th, says, "The Japanese Government is becoming so solicitous that Japanese travelling abroad shall not bring discredit on their country, that according to the 'Nichi Nichi Shimbun,' it is now proposed that every Japanese desiring to go abroad shall find two property-holders to be security for his good behavior; and anyone leaving secretly will be severely punished." The paragraph from which we have quoted closes with the assertion that, according to a Swatow correspondent, "It appears the Japanese subjects there are not a credit to their country."

The obligation to provide two property-holders as security for good behavior is rather hard on those Japanese who wish to visit foreign lands, but the arrangement shows how anxious the nation is to maintain its good name abroad.

No doubt there are some Japanese who disgrace themselves and their country by misbehavior, while in foreign countries, just as some subjects of all nations do. But if we may take our experience of these people here in Honolulu as a criterion, they compare very favorably with any and every other nationality of which our polyglot community is composed. There is said to be about one hundred Japanese in this district, and they are among the most peaceable, quiet, law-abiding and in every way creditably conducted of the people. In the matter of pleasing affability and unaffected politeness they head the list.

VISITORS TO THE VOLCANO.

A gentleman who recently visited the Volcano of Kilauea, and while there occupied a portion of his time in inspecting the visitors' register at the Volcano House, says that the annual number of persons who go to see the great fiery wonder averages about 350. Considering that Kilauea is the largest and most wonderful of all known volcanoes, that it is comparatively easy of access, and that these islands are connected with the outside world by regular ocean steamers with first class passenger accommodation, this is a very small number indeed; even the addition of another cipher would still leave it small. No doubt when the projected carriage road from Hilo to the Volcano, for which the Legislature appropriated \$30,000, is constructed, the number of visitors will be greater than hitherto.

A HARD TIME FOR COLLECTORS.

The real dullness now prevalent in Honolulu in matters of business is not altogether apparent to mere observers. Things are not what they seem. A lack of trade at the present time is not so much felt as a lack of money. That is, it is not so difficult to dispose of goods as to collect the money which is to be given in exchange for them. The credit system which has been so long in vogue here, and which has secured such a fast hold on the community that all attempts at eradication have hitherto failed, favors the movement of merchandise in the absence of cash. Hence business may appear to be brisk when money is scarce. Many tradesmen complain at the present time of unusual difficulty in collecting accounts. Collectors have a hard time of it—considerable travelling and dunning for small results. Peo-

ple who, in times of plenty, acquire habits of extravagance, are slow to curtail their living within their means, when a season of reduced revenue comes upon them.

SIDE-WALK CURBING.

Experienced road builders say that the first thing to be done in macadamizing a street is to put in position curbing for the side-walks. Without this it is almost impossible to make adequate provision for the escape of storm water. Some of the street work recently completed has omitted the curbing, and some now in progress is proceeding on the same plan. King street, on the Palama side of Nuuanu street, may be taken as an example. Why the omission? In some other streets, Merchant street for instance, the curbing has been attended to. Why is not the same thing done everywhere? It may be here remarked that the favorite material with the Government for curbing seems to be wood. Why so? It is no doubt cheaper in the first place, but it will cost more in the end. Wood, whether it be one inch or three inches in thickness, will last but a short time; stone practically lasts for ever. Why not use stone? This is a stone country. Stone is more abundant than desirable within easy reach. Stone curbing would wear for generations. The first cost would be the last cost.

FAST DRIVING AROUND CORNERS.

Without wishing to detract one particle from our morning contemporary's objection to board fences—for they are certainly unsightly appendages to any city lot, although in some instances they may serve a useful purpose—we cannot admit that they constitute the one or the main argument against driving or riding faster than a walk around corners. In fact, if this were the only objection to turning corners or passing crossings on a trot, it would be of force in a very few places in this city. The main obstacles to seeing across corners, and which furnish the principle reason for driving slowly around or past them, are the buildings which occupy them. Board fences or no board fences, driving or riding fast around corners or past crossings is a dangerous practice, and should, for the sake of public safety, be punishable by law. Considering that the practice is so common here, it is surprising that so little damage has hitherto resulted. It is also surprising to us that it should have been so long tolerated. The writer knows of no city anywhere subject to the Government of western civilization, in which driving fast around corners is not an offence against law.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The "Advertiser" differs from the coroner in the opinion that an inquest was unnecessary in the drowning case at the Lunatic Asylum, and the BULLETIN agrees with its contemporary in the latter's difference. All sudden deaths, whether from causes known or unknown, are made subjects of coroners' inquests in some civilized countries. They may, in some instances, reach unnecessary extremes. But we certainly go to the extreme of neglect in the matter.

In the particular case at the Insane Asylum, a Government institution, there are special reasons for a searching enquiry. Persons incapable of taking care of themselves are placed there as wards of the nation, to be taken care of. And yet one of these wards is allowed to get into the water and drown. *Prima facie*, somebody is to blame, and an intelligent and searching enquiry should be instituted, with the view of placing it where it belongs and of preventing recurrences. Many cases, the nature of which calls for thorough investigation by a coroner's jury, occur in this district during a year, that are passed unnoticed. Any one can see what an opening is left by this laxity for the exercise of foul play. It should not be left to the option or the judgment of the coroner to say whether an

inquest should be held or not; it should be compulsory in all cases of sudden death, whether from accident or other causes. Until such is the case, our civilization will be open to the charge of being backward.

IMPURE WATER.

All who drink water from the city system, without taking the precaution to first pass it through a filter, take along with it considerable quantities of vegetable and other matter, which must be more or less injurious to health. There is no disguising the fact that our water supply is far from pure. No minute chemical test is required to prove the fact: it is visible to the eye. A gentleman brought to this office to-day a small piece of open-texture cloth, which he had had attached to a water tap, as a strainer, for twenty-four hours. The cloth was completely coated with fine water-vegetation and other matter. The gentleman informed us that he was in the habit of straining all the water his family used in the same way, that the piece of cloth was renewed every twenty-four hours, and that every time it was removed its appearance was similar to the sample shown. This had been done regularly for a series of many months. Such is the water with which the city is supplied. Surely some method can be devised by which the public may be furnished purer water. At all events, it is the duty of the Government, who does not omit to charge the people a pretty stiff figure for what they get, to make earnest efforts in that direction. In the meantime, it would be wise on the part of the people not to use water for drinking purposes until it has been filtered or boiled, or both.

BENEATH AN ENLIGHTENED AND LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

Our Government has recently developed a disposition to mislead contractors. It invites tenders for the performance of certain specified work, and then when tenders are made undertakes the work itself. This was done in the matter of the removal of the Kakako buildings, and it was intimated that the same course would have been followed in the grading of Alakea and Halekaula streets, had not the Tramways Company, for the sake of getting the work done quickly to enable the laying of the tramway, tendered to do it at a figure that was below all reason.

It is truly said that the Government, when it calls for bids, cautions intending tenderers that it does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid. But this is everywhere understood to be merely a precautionary provision to meet exceptional cases, such, for instance, as a combination of contractors, resulting in the lowest tender being exorbitantly high. It is also understood, that when the Government calls for tenders some one will be accepted, unless there is something radically unreasonable about them all. Otherwise men would not expend their time and labor in making the necessary calculations, etc.

The apologists of the Government offer this argument in defence of its course: That it is the duty of the Government to get everything done as cheaply as possible, and that in the cases referred to the cost to the country would be much less by the Government undertaking the work itself than by accepting the lowest tender. We do not admit the soundness of the first proposition, nor accept as truth the second.

To say that it is the duty of the Government to get everything done as cheaply as possible, is equal to saying that it is the duty of the Government to grind down the laborer's and mechanic's wages to the lowest point possible. Is a Government which represents the people expected to do this? Is this required of it by the people? On the contrary, it is expected that the Government will be guided by the maxim that "the workman is worthy

of his hire," and that it will accordingly give him full remuneration for his services. The Government is not a tradesman, to buy at the lowest price and sell at the highest, to get its services performed at starvation rates and sell its water at famine prices. The idea of getting everything done as cheaply as possible is a trading, shop-keeping notion, and is utterly beneath an enlightened and liberal Government. A tendency in that direction on the part of our Government marks it as an infant in diplomatic science and wise statecraft.

The statement that the Government could do the work in the cases referred to at a much lower cost than the lowest tender, is open to question. When the work is completed and the actual cost accurately stated we shall see. The estimates of practical and experienced men are accepted by common-sense people before those of unpractical and inexperienced figurers, who are simply familiar with such things on paper.

Anyhow, the public have recently seen works planned and executed in this town by the Government officials which do not inspire observant men with an unflinching faith in those officials' ability or practicality. Neither have the methods of operation impressed lookers-on with the conviction that they were conducted on the most economical scale. In the matter of road-grading we have seen too much taken off one place and too much put on another, and then the costly excavation in the first place refilled and the too high elevation in the second place removed. In fact it is the opinion of some men who are not entirely without knowledge and experience of such matters, that almost all public works which are undertaken by the Government could be done better and cheaper by contract.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Without wishing to regentate or attempting to answer the query, "Who brought the whooping cough to Honolulu?" we would suggest that all parents and guardians who unfortunately have children afflicted with this distressing complaint should carefully quarantine them from other children. Such a suggestion is undoubtedly quite superfluous in a majority of cases, but there are certainly some who need cautioning, if complaints which have reached this office may be taken as evidence. No parent who is so unfortunate as to have children afflicted with whooping cough can wish the same misfortune to overtake his neighbors, and a little thoughtful care may in some instances prevent the spread of the trouble, that will otherwise be assisted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHO BROUGHT WHOOPING COUGH HERE?

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The "Father of 7 Sick Children" is in a bewildered state of mind. I am ever so sorry for him, I know, how it is myself. We have just lead our squadron of fire through these swamps, and it was hard work. I know, according to best authorities seven is two more than five, but we are even with him as we had six measles first. But sir, that "member of the Board of Education and descendant of a missionary family" so feelingly alluded to by your correspondent is innocent of the charge that street talk has laid at his door. He did not import the whooping cough. His family arrived on the Mariposa, July 8th, after a very "measly" trip only to find a fresh measles at home. This quarantined them for days; but a week later the children were at Sunday School at Central Union Church. At this time they had no coughs, save a remnant of that attendant upon measles. When a few days later one of the children coughed harder, whooping cough was suggested but was scoffed at as impossible, they had not been exposed to the complaint. When informed of the presence of whooping cough in the city, they were still incredulous—for, had they not carefully avoided other chil-

dren? Since, we have learned that the disease was brought down on the Alameda, and had the start of the family of the member of the B. of E. a whole month. These children may have given the disease to children in the neighborhood, but since they have known them to be thus afflicted their parents have kept them in their own locality. As to the Board of Health, that honorable body could not stop the whooping cough any more than they could stop an earthquake or cyclone.

A FELLOW SETTLER.

A LETTER FROM A CHINAMAN.

HONOLULU, Sept. 25, 1888.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Being intimate with all the leading men among my countrymen in Honolulu and knowing that they have not offered any bribes to members of the Legislature to control their votes, I was very much surprised when I saw the Report of the Committee on the cases of Mr. Kauli and others the following statement:—"money was provided by certain Chinese to be used in defeating the proposed constitutional amendment relating to Chinese, and to reward certain members of the Legislature who should vote to defeat the same." What is there in the evidence which the committee took to warrant this slander? Evidently these gentlemen went to the enquiry with a preconceived notion, the truth or falsehood of which they took no pains to ascertain. I have carefully read all the published evidence which fills so many columns of the newspapers, and find only the unsupported statements of Kalaauka to connect the money received by Kamaoaha and others from Kauli with the Chinese. The tale he told, while trying to get his countrymen into trouble, was flatly contradicted by every other witness, but it appears to have suited the committee to believe his unsupported word against all the others. The public perhaps when they weigh the evidence will value Kalaauka's in the light of his behavior throughout the whole of this affair, and will not be ready to put too much faith in the word of such a man. On behalf of all the leading Chinese citizens of Honolulu I emphatically deny the truth of the Committee's statement, and I defy them to show that it is, as their report says, substantiated by the evidence. If the principal members of the Chinese community had no hand in the matter, it is to be supposed that any outsider would put his hand in his pocket to supply Kauli with dollars to make presents to his fellow legislators?

It will be asked—if the Chinese did not supply this money who would find it worth while to do so? I answer that there are many haole in this town who are just as deeply interested in the prosperity of the Chinese who are here, as we ourselves are, men who have interests at stake and dependent on the well-being of the Chinese larger than those of any individual Chinaman among us. These men belong to a set who are well accustomed to putting up "campaign funds" when they think any political point is to be gained, and have for years past found the sinews of war for election contests and last year for the League. Few of them appear actively in politics, but they can be relied on for the funds when they are needed. Who more likely than these gentlemen to have given Mr. Kauli the means to make a few paltry presents to members who by standing up for the Chinamen in the Legislature helped to protect the interests of all haoles who have dealing with my countrymen? Nor are the haole land-owners, capitalists and importers the only people who will be hurt by anything that injures the Chinamen. There are numbers of Hawaiian ladies and gentlemen who are living in comfort on the rents paid to them by Chinese tenants. Disaster to the Chinese would mean grievous deprivation to most of these people, and is well known to a great many of them. I can very well understand that it was very well worth the while of these natives to do all they could to prevent their tenants from being injured.

Sir, the Chinese are very unjustly treated by a considerable section of the haole population here and those whose policy, or honest sentiment, it is to show us favor seem, with a few honorable exceptions, to be afraid to speak out. But our outspoken enemies we can meet and deal with. The Chinaman is an important factor in the population of these islands and it will yet be found that he is not to be trifled with in impunity by any one. It is those who take underhand means to injure us that make me most angry. Let us wait when there was a mass meeting of natives, people belonging to the missionary party came round to us, very anxious we should not to join. "Oh,"

they said, "the native has no sense, do not have anything to do with him and then bye and bye if you make petition we will give you the vote." This sort of thing was told to all the Chinese merchants because then these people were uneasy. They knew they had done a wrong thing taking away so much of his political rights from the native and leaving their industrious and law-abiding Chinese fellow citizens without any. They had provoked retaliation and they feared it was coming. So they talk fair and tell lies. What happens? We make our petition for the right to vote. It is signed by a great many Chinamen, all respectable and good citizens, helping the progress of the country just as much as a haole does. Relying on the promise made to us we make no loud talk about our rights like the Reform people, but we take our petition to the Minister. Mr. Green promises to put it before the Legislature but he does not do so; he puts it in a pigeon hole and leaves it there, and neither he nor any other Minister nor any Reform man says a word about our having a vote. They fooled us and now, perhaps, they laugh, but they will not always laugh if they refuse justice to their fellow citizens who are as good as they, and come here just the time as they did, and have as much right here as they have.

If these people are doing themselves any good I do not know but the country was very much better off before they got into power. When Gibson was Minister there was plenty of business for Chinamen and haole too. Now we have the Reform party to rule us and things are dull and get always worse—duller and duller. These so-called good people make too much trouble for all of us. As I have said there are a few exceptions and amongst them I want to mention Mr. P. C. Jones. All the Chinese thank him for his kind and manly letter, for the fair views he takes about the Chinese question. But these other people who talk so loud about my countrymen, and try so much to injure us, they are empty-headed and do not see rightly what is for the good of the country. If they go on in this way they will make us talk loud too, but we would rather be quiet and go on with our business and improve the land and make the country prosper by our industry. That is what we like best if we are let alone.

I remain,
Yours truly,
S. H. CHUN SING.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—I notice in yesterday's issue a letter from a Chinaman, denying that his countrymen had provided money to defeat the Constitutional Amendment. May I ask the following question: What were all the Chinese in town asked \$2 for at the time the Chinese Constitutional Amendment was before the House? CITIZEN.

A MONUMENT TO THE LATE S. G. WILDER.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Having noticed in your columns that there has been a subscription started for a monument to Dr. Hillebrand, it struck me that it would not be amiss if a public subscription were started to erect a monument to the memory of the late Hon. S. G. Wilder.

I think that if subscription papers were sent to each district in the Islands, there would be no lack of funds. I for one am ready with my mite.

Yours truly,
ALOHA LA WAILA.
Naelehu, Kau, Sept. 22.

[Our correspondent's suggestion is worthy of adoption. A monument to the memory of one who has done so much for the material advancement of the country would be a fitting recognition. Will someone initiate a movement with this object in view? Ed.]

THIS IS COMMON SENSE.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—I have noticed some contemptible remarks in the "Advertiser" regarding the Portuguese, and I consider it the duty of any man of honor to stand up for any slanted people of our country. To place them on a level with Chinese is such an outrage, that it deserves strong words to condemn the same.

The Portuguese may not pay so much for lawyers as Chinamen do, and is not this a commendable trait of character, even if lawyers oppose? The Portuguese are not perfect, they have their faults as well as other people have, but I consider one good Portuguese of greater value to the country than 100 Chinese coolies.